mutinied. I never disobeyed an order while in the U. S. service. Next day some U. S. Regulars came to Lawrence. They sent out skirmishers and approached the camp just as though we were an en-emy they were going to fight or take pris-

Our company, also several from other companies, to the number of 93, were or-dered to fall in line, where they stood, un-til the Regulars came up and were told "Those boys are the ones you are after. They put a guard around them an marched them down town; two of them. who had done much talking, were put in irons; that is, a ball-and-chain fastened at their ankles. That night they were their ankles. The court was composed of martialed. The court was composed of army and one officers of the volunteer army and one young officer of the Regulars. The volcoung officers of the regulars, inteer officers voted to shoot the two boys, but the Regular Army officer said: "I will never vote to take the life of a young man who has served his country through a time of war, and when peace is declared

expresses the wish that he may go home.' So their lives were saved, and next day the prisoners were marched to Leaven-worth, where they were put in jail, de-tails being made each morning of those they wanted to go out and chop wood at officers quarters, and to break stone. Col. Hynes was at Leavenwort, when he heard from Maj. Butts, in command of the 17th during his absence, of the boys desire to go home, and said they had mutinied. Col. Hynes went to headquarters and ascertained that the Regulars had gone to arrest the whole regiment. He immediately wired Butis to "leave Lawrence; make a start now; don't wait for breakfast or for anything, but fall in with the men that will go and get out of there, or the whole regiment will be declared

Butts marched out one mile and stopped for breakfast; then the Regulars came and said to him: Major, you have made as start; that obeys orders, and you have escaped arrest." Capt. Parker said, "We have no orders; the war is over." But when Col. Hynes arrived he said orders were received at Leavenworth, if we did not get them. So the 17th went "on the plains," leaving the boys' horses tied to the big rope, the boys who had been ordered to fall in and march down town, and the officers charged up to the boys these same horses that were left there to be stolen and the boys had to pay for them; it was taken from their pay. Several who did not have horses had to pay for a horse. John Rippberger says: "The 17th marched over the Smoky Hill route to Sade, stopped there 13 days, then entered sage, stopped there is days, then entered the plains, where we saw plenty of buf-falo, wild geese, antelope, wolves and In-dians. We killed two buffalo and cap-tured one Indian. When chasing the first buffalo Jim Davy's horse fell into a wolfhole and broke Jim's leg above the knee and he was taken in an ambulance to Leavenworth. We were having a tussle with a buffalo; shot after shot had been fired at him, and he would not fall, when Thomas Killick, the butcher, got off his thrown on the fire, and when cooked eaten with a relish. We saw several herds of buffalo, and Indians chasing them. We arrived at Fort Larned, a military post, with only one white man, the agent, pres-ent, and rested here several days. A par-ty of Co. H went up to Fort Fisher, got into a skirmish with the Indiaus, and George Baker was hit in the thigh with an arrow. Dec. 5 we left for Leavenworth, meeting many hardships on the way. It was the greatest wonder why the Government should send us away out here to

where we got our discharges and pay, and is the Hall of the Literary Abyss-bid each other good-bye. Then I hastened other words, a library—which publish

and you bet I was glad, too.

The boys who marched to Leavenworth under guard remained there until January, 1866, when the General commanding that district gave them all dishonorable discharges and sent them to Springfield. Gov. Oglesby heard of their coming; in fact, had been posting himself in regard to their case, and when the "Faithful 93" arrived at Springfield he sent his Adju-tant-General to meet them. They got our of the cars and were ordered to full in line then the General said: "Boys, give me every one of those dishonorable dis-charges. They should never have been given to you, and go to Camp Butler and wait while we have an investigation. Uncle Sam will attend to your case for

You."
We marched out to Camp Butler, and

life once more, not under arrest now, but "Gov. Oglesby's boys." While here offi-cers of the Government came and made a thorough investigation, the result being that, Jan. 30, 1866, we were given honorable discharges, and all our pay. We went down town in busses and were led into paying \$60 to \$90 a suit for clothes took the next train and landed in Chicago early next morning. I went to a hotel, where I had stopped before, and where my mother always stopped when she came to the city to buy goods for father's store (father being a cripple). I father's store (father being a cripple). I scanned the register and saw her name. I asked the proprietor if she was still there. He said "Yes, she will be down to breakfast soon." We put up a job on mother. I went to get shaved. I was 18 years old, and on returning found mother at the table and a vacant seat sat beside her. I hung up my hat and sat beside her. She, expecting to see me in soldier's clothes on my return, of coarse did not notice me. The proprietor (by arrangement) sat opposite to us. He had engaged her in conversation and was askengaged her in conversation and was asking her about her son. After I had been there a short time he asked her if she would be glad to see her son. She re-plied, "I am always glad to see my chil-dren." He then said: "Well, if you are always glad to see your children, look

She turned half around, and, seeing me. put both arms around me, as she said: "My son, my son; how could you fool

This was my home-coming and recep tion, and I was very thankful the dark days of the "crucl war" were over and I could return to the school I had left "to serve my country."

(The end.)

The Reina Mercedes. The old Spanish warship Reina Mercedes has arrived at the Portsmouth (N. H.)
Navy Yard from Norfolk, and will be overhauled and put in a state of preservation as soon as the cold weather sets in It was impossible to work on this ship at the Norfolk yard on account of the prevalence of yellow fever germs on the vessel, and for that reason no work will be done on her until after the frosts have made it safe to do so.

Rebel Flags Returned.

colors of the 30th La., captured by the 46th Obio during the war, were returned to a committee of the Survivors of the Louisiana regiment at the Reunion of the 46th Ohio at Worthington, a suburb of Columbus, O., Sept. 4. The flags were captured at Ezra Court House, just outside of Atlanta, Ga., and have been in the relic room of the State Capitol at Columbus for many years. Gov. Nash was present and participated in the ex-

THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

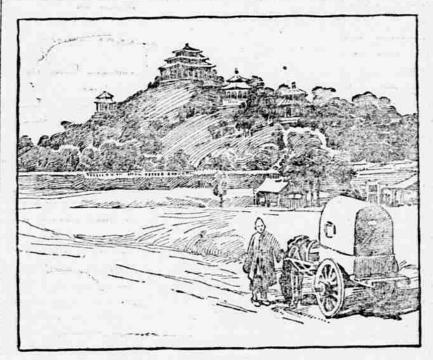
Remarkable Features of the Imperial Section of Much-Talked-of Pekin.

The only detailed description of the For bidden City extant is given by Dr. S. Wells Williams in his "Middle Kingdom." He says that in the great tower above the south gate of the inclosure is a huge gong which is struck whenever the Emperor and passes through. Here the Imperial Ruler receives his troops when they return in triumph, and here he confers gifts upon vassal potentates and Viceroys. Passing through this gate, one finds himself in a lives wiped out. Other cities of Texas suffices the property of the cities of the confers gifts upon vassal potentates and Viceroys. Passing through this gate, one finds himself in a lives wiped out. Other cities of Texas suffices of the confers gifts upon vassal potentials and probably over 1,0,0 lives wiped out. through this gate, one finds himself in a lives wiped out. Other cities of Texas sullarge court, where a small stream is fered extensively, both in property and spanned by five marble bridges. These lives, but, owing to its exposed situation, bridges cross over into a second court, which is payed by marble and flanked by pillared corridors and portices. At the lead of this court is a superb marble structure, known as the Gate of Extensive Gulf, and the tide was very high. The Peace 110 foot high. It is a set of but wind at first came five, the north and

other gate, one reaches the Tranquil Pal-ace of Heaven, in which is the Imperial city.

greatest damage being done at Gaiveston, where it is reported nearly 4,600 homes

Peace, 110 feet high. It is a sort of bal-wind at first came from the north, and cony, where the Emperor, on New Year's was in direct opposition to the force from Day and other festive occasions, receives the Gulf. While the storm in the Gulf he homage of his courtiers. | piled the water upon the beach side of Ascending a stairway and passing antible city, the north wind piled the water



COAL HILL OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE.

the Imperial Palace recalls an extraordinary event in the earlier history of this a mountain of coal was taken from the strange people. Briefly told, the story of greatest mine in the world, little by little strange people. Briefy fold, the story of greatest had this hill is as follows: The city was besieged, on a time; the supply of fuel gave where you seem out; it became impossible to boil the drinking water, and a pestilence carried off soldiers and simple folk with that prodigalture sieges.

Council Chamber, and wherein candidates for office are presented to the Sovereign. This is the rickest, loftiest and most magnificent of all the palaces. In a court be-neath its walls is a small tower of gilt copper adorned with a great number of statues. Beyond this building is the Palace of Earth's Repose, which accomme-dates the Imperial Harem, superintended

by the Empress.

Between this palace and the north wall of the Forbidden City are the gardens appropriated for the use of the inmates of the harem—the wives of the Emperor, the cunnchs and other attendants. These gar-dens are adorned with pavilions, temples and beautiful groves of trees, interspersed with canals, fountains and other orna-

do no good. Two boys froze to death.

The prairie fires were frequent. The snow storms were blizzards. Some of the boys had to keep the fires going while the others tried to sleep. The horses made hideous noises all night. One comrade mental artifices.

This walled Imperial precinct is a veritable city of the Arabian Nights, and its froze one arm and one leg, and was taken to the Home in Chicago. Arriving at Leavenworth we were given good quarters. After turning over our horses, thawing out, for it had been 20 degrees below zero for two days, we missed several of the boys, lost on the road; our colored cook was also last I froze my feet and the Transpart North of these affices. the boys, lost on the road; our colored other buildings, the olices of the Cabinet cook was also lost. I froze my feet so badly they bothered me up to 1882.

"After a week we were mustered out of the service and sent to Springfield, Ill., where periodical sacrifices are made to the service and sent to Springfield, Ill., where we get our discharges and pay and the transport of the Literary Abves—in the Hall of t to Chicago, bought a suit of citizen's clothes, and was once more on the way home, where I arrived Dec. 25, 1865. I distribute up to date. At the north end found my folks well and glad to see me of the eastern division are numerous pal again after an absence of over two years, aces and buildings occupied by Princes of the blood royal and their relatives and families. In this same quarter is a small temple to which the Emperor comes at regular intervals to perform devotions before the tablets of his ancestors.

Surrounding the Forbidden City is a

second and larger walled structure, known as the Imperial City. It is an oblong square six miles in circuit and has a great gate on each of its four sides. On its eastern side is a depository of military stores, with workshops for the manufac ture of munitions of war. A beautiful ar tificial lake more than a mile in length i supplied by the Tunghui River and is rossed by a bridge of nine arches, its banks being shaded by groves of trees. On the west side is a hall for the examination of candidates for military appoint-ments, and here the Emperor in person for 30 days kept up the duties of camp



WATERS.

sees the aspirants exhibit their prowess in equestrian archery. A special temple is dedicated to Yuenfi, the supposed discov-erer of the silk worm, to whom sacrifices erer of the silk worm, to whom sacrifices is the commercial section, with wherves are offered annually, and near this shrine stretching along for nearly two miles, is a plantation of mulberry trees and a lined with sheds and large storage houses. to a plantation of indicerry trees and a cocoonery. Close by, on the borders of the lake, is the Temple of Great Happiness, wherein is enshrined a gilded copper statue of Buddha 60 feet high with 100 arms. Many arms, when appended to the image of a Chinese god, signify much

power.

There are upward of 260 palaces in the two inclosures of the Forbidden City and the Imperial City. Much gorgeousness is assembled within a small area, but not even the sacred dwelling of the Emperor himself has modern plumbing, and the conveniences deemed essential to comfort in occidental countries are conspicuously Gov. Nash absent in the royal-domiciles and official buildings. Everywhere there is gilded squalor and dirt thinly covered up.

The above illustration of Coal Hill of ity which seems to be strictly Asiatic. So then, when the protocol had been signed, and by cartlead and basketful places where you see it—covered with rich earth, planted, decorated, and still a coal-mine, aboveground, and at hand for use in fu-

> About noon it became evident that the About noon it became evident that the city was going to be visited with disaster. Hundreds of residences along the beach front were kurriedly abandoned, the families fleeing to dwellings in higher pertions of the city. Every home was opened to refugees, black and white. The winds were rising constantly, and it rained in terrents. The wind was so ferres that in torrents. The wind was so fierce that the rain cut like a knife.

By 3 o'clock the waters of the Gulf and bay met, and by dark the entire city was submerged. The flooding of the electric light plant and the gas plants left the city in darkness. To go upon the streets was to couri death. The wind was then at cycleuic velocity, reofs, portions of buildings, telegraph poles and walls were falling, and the noise of the wind and the crashing of the buildings were terrifying in the extreme. The wind and waters rose steadily from dark until 1:45 o'clock Sunday morning.

During all this time the people of Galveston were like rats in traps. The high-est portion of the city was four to five feet under water, while in the great ma-jority of cases the streets were submerged eath in the wreckage. Without apparent reason the waters

suddenly began to subside at 1:45 a. m. ingly.
Within 20 minutes they had gone down two feet, and before daylight the streets were practically freed of the flood waters. In the meantime the wind had veered to Probably the most accurate description

of the conditions is contained in a dispatch from R. M. Johnson, editor of the Houston Post, dated Monday, which is as follows "Up to present time no full or accurate details of the destructiveness of the storm of Saturday have been received here, ow of Saturday have been received here, ow-ing to the prostration of wires, destruc-tion of every bridge, etc.

"Galveston is yet isolated. The bridges from the mainland to the island are de-

troyed, and it may take a month to prop-

The Post correspondent at Galveston made his way through the storm yester-day, and it was abating. He reached Houston last night. From his hurried view of the disaster yesterday Galveston appears to be one great wreck, and con-servative estimates of the dead from drowning run all the way from 400 to 1,500. The water was 10 feet deep in parts of the island, and houses were washed away by the hundred. Eight large vessels were wrecked. The greatest suffering is for water, as the cisterns were destroyed and the water works

"The party from Galveston yesterday estimate half the property of the city destroyed. This is a brief outline of all that we have been able to secure up to this time, after the most strenuous and persistent efforts. The need of assistance urgent, and contributions sent to Gov. sayers at Austin will be properly and promptly applied.

"The damage in Houston from wind and water is comparatively light. One life was lost here from falling wires. At bayresorts, about 25 miles from Houston, the houses were mostly blown away.

and five or six deaths occurred, while 15 or 20 people are missing and are supposed to be drowned.

"West and southwest of Houston for 50 miles the country has been swept, and osses are heavy, but few deaths are re-octed. The big sugar plantations at Sarartia and Sugarland were greatly injured and the mills are in ruins. Cotton has been widely injured. The losses on the mainland in an area of more than 50 square miles are considerably over \$1,-00,000, with probably a score of deaths,

Some idea of the location of Galveston s necessary for an understanding of the errible damage wrought by the hurricane and tidal wave. The city is situated A CARGO-JUNK, COMMON IN CHINESE 38,000 inhabitants, is over six feet above sea level, while a large portion of the isl-and is only a little more than two feet above the sea. Where the City Hall was located the island is only one and a half

miles wide.

On the bay, or north side of the city, In that portion of Galveston were situated three elevators, one of 1,500,000 bushels capacity, one of 1,500,000 bushels capacity, one of 1,000,000 bushels capacity, one of 1,000,000, and the third of 750,000. The island from the north side is connected with the mainland by railroad bridges and the longest wagon bridge in the world, the latter nearly two noises in length. In 1872 the entire cast end of the city was swept awny by the tidal wave that followed a terrific storm that swept the Guif coast for three days. Then the eastern land on which buildings stood was literally torn away. The work of replacing it has since been going on, and Fort Point, that guards the entrance to the harbor, has since been built, and on its paragets are mounted some of the heaviest const defense ordnance used by

STORM AND TIDAL WAVE. the Government. About 120 men and two officers were stationed here. It is reported that total confinissioned officers and all but 15 then were killed.

It is on the south side of the city, be confined to the city of the medium.

The Daughters of Veterans achieved a

ton Overwhelmed by the Waves-Great ginning within 50 yards of the medium Guif tide, that the wealthy resident por-Loss of Life and Property.

A hurricane, the worst that has ever visited Texas, swept the entire coast of that State Saturday and Sunday, the greatest dumage being done at Gatycston. There was horse of the best part of the recent storm and field. The ween Broadway and I street some of the handsomest and most expensive residence establishments are located. There was horse which the Grand Arms of the Property of the Carry of the Carry of the Carry of the Property of the Carry of the Carry of the Property of the Prope Most of the residences are of frame, but as follows: the extreme end of the city there are many of what we call "raised cot-tages." They are built on piling, and stand from eight to ten feet from the ground as a precaution against floods, it being possible for the water to sweep under them.

The only protection that has ever been provided for the Gulf side of the city has been two stone breakwaters, but many times, with ordinary storms coming in from the Guif, the high tidewater has been hurled over the low stone walls right into the very doors of residences,

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT

Of the Union Veterans Union at Washing 10., D. G.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10, 1900.

General Orders No. 6.
1. The 13th National Encampment the Union Veterans Union and the Wom-an's Veteran Renef Union thereof will convene in the City of Washington, D. C., in Tuesday, Oct. 2, and will continue i

2. The Headquarters of the Command er-in-Chief will be established at the Riggs frouse; the Headquarters of the President of the Woman's Veteran Relief Union, at the National Hotel.

3. The incompment was convene in the National Kifles Armory at 10 o'clock Facsday morning, Oct. 2. The Woman's Veteran Reher Union will convene at Ty pographical Union Had, at 10 o'clock luesday mortang, Oct. 2. 4. The National Executive Committee

will meet at the Riggs Liouse on Monday

Oct. 1, at S p. m. 5. The Commutee on Public Comfort has arranged to provide for those who de sire to be together. Therefore, comrade who wish to secure quarters in a body with dease communicate with Col. Chas. H Worden, 205 D street n. w., or with Mr. S. B. Hege, 15th street and New York avenue, of the Committee on Public Comfort. Members of the Citizens' Reception Committee will meet the committee at the depots and escort them to the hotels, etc. and will furnish any desired information Accommodations at all prices—from 50 ents to \$5 a day-can be procured. For the benefit of those comrades who intend to take their means at the restaurants and cales, it is stated that good meals can be had for 15 cents and 25 cents; in fact, the Washington restaurants are noted as seing the cheapest of any large city in the

6. The rates of transportation, by rail-road, will be one and one-third, on the certificate plan. By steamer, owing to the small number of courades who would ome that way, reduced rates could no be secured.

7. We must put forth every effort and leave no stone unturned to make this En camputent a great and glorious success, and to that end each comrade who can possibly come to Washington should do so, and get as many to come with him as possible. Come and see the beautiful Cap ital City that you saved, and its surroundings, and the places of historic interest from the war. This may be your last good chance. Come and see the Government of the greatest Nation on earth Let us have a gathering of the clans that will show what we are and make an impression. Come with your wives and famlies, and give them the treat of their lives Everything is arranged for your comfor and enjoyment. Your visit will be a that you will remember all you lives. In addition to seeing the City, the comrades will see the President and sear his address at the Encampment, at which members of his Cabinet and other promi-nent gentlemen will also be present.

8. The attention of Division Command ers is directed to Sec. 5, p. 8, of the Constitution, relative to Divis a Encama ment, and orders promulgated accord

R. G. DYRENFORTH. Commander-in-Chief.

SHILOH NATIONAL PARK.

Splendid Progress Being Made in Markins the Battlefie.d-Monuments Erected and Contemplated.

Stopping at Cincinnati, on my way back from the National Encampment, I had the good fortune to meet Col. C. Cadle, the Chairman of the Shiloh Park Commission, and went with him to his office to see the progress being made to convert the old battlefield into a fine National Park and a great object-lesson in history. The comrades of the Armies of the Tennesse and Ohio can congratulate themselves upon the signal ability with which this is being done. Col. Cadle has carefully andied what has been done at Gettys burg and Chickamauga, and tried to im prove upon it. Admirable maps have been prepared, which show not only the exact configuration of the field, with the woods, open spaces and creeks, but the precise position of every Union regiment. battery, brigade and division at every hou of both days. The positions of the rebelare also given with the same minutene as far as they can be ascertained. involved an immense amount of work and patient research. Iron tablets are being prepared, which will give the history of each regiment, battery and larger organization from the beginning to the end of the battle.

Illinois has already begun to put up her monuments. She will have 42—one for each organization engaged in the bat tle-and has appropriated \$63,000 for the Ohio will have 33 granite monuments

one for each organization—and has ap-propriated \$53,000 for the purpose. The contracts will be let Nov. 15.

Iowa will have 11 regimental and on State monument, at a cost of \$50,000, The Governors of Indiana and Michigan will recommend similar appropria-tions by the Legislatures of their States. The only organization which Pennsylva nia had on the field was the 77th Pa., the members of which are now trying to se cure an appropriation for a monument. Efforts are being made to have the appropriate money for monuments.

Cures Blood Poison

A Trial Treatment Sent Free to All Who Suffer From any Stage of the Disease.

Cures Cases That Hot Springs and All Other Treatments Failed to Even Help.

The Daughters of Veterans achieved a distinct triumph at their National Con-There was located there one home which the Grand Army of the Republic in Na-alone coll fine Gwner over \$1,000,000. tional Encampment assembled. They are tional Engampment assembled. They are

"Resolved, That we, the representatives of the 34th National Encampment, G. A. R., in Encampment assembled, recognize the noble, generous and patriotic objects, aims and purposes of the National Alliance of the Daughters of Veterans, and believe it to be worthy of the support and encouragement of all loyal people.

"Resolved, That we cheerfully extend to the said Alliance a cordial welcome and bid it godspeed in the noble work to which it is consecrated, and recommend all Departments, Posts and comrades to accept its services on all occasions when it is proper to do so, to the end that it may increase and prosper, and teach to generations yet to come the principles of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty."

"Pa Penn," of Ohio, as he is called by the Daughters, was practically the organizer of the Daughters of Veterans, the or ganization being chartered under the laws

ganization being chartered under the laws of the State of Ohio.

There is a large Circle of the Daughters of Veterans at Newburg, N. C., composed of 29 young colored girls. Last Memorial Sunday these young ladies attended three Memorial services, and on May 30 gave \$59 for Memorial Day express to decorate grayes and furnish ession four days. Business of the great at importance to the Order will be trans enses to decorate graves and furnish lags. Certainly a noble example, and o be emulated by every member of the

Order.

The Daughters have been much encour
The Daughters have been much encour ged by Dr. Burbank and Dr. Leonard, of Chicago, and as a small testimonial of re-gard presented both comrades with bounets of roses and sets of silver-backed brushes. The retiring National President, M. Elizabeth Kimball, was presented with at beautiful opal pin set with 28 pearls, and the National Treasurer, Ida J. Allen, with roses. The National Treasurer then presented the National Convention with

two beautiful silk flags.

The Convention members were enter-tained at lunch by the Daughters of the Department of Illinois Wednesday and Thursday.

A few changes were made in the rit

A few changes were made in the rical and rules of the Order, and the following officers were then elected: Pres., Miss Lillian E. Phillips, Austin, III.; S. V. P., Elizabeth Bardsley, Alliance, O.; J. V. P., Carrie Westbrook, Elmira, N. Y.; Council, M. Elizabeth Kimball, Fitchburg, Mess: Anna M. Clark Binerhamton, N. Mass.; Anna M. Clark, Binghamton, N. Y.; Julia Croft, Cleveland, O.; Evelin Y.: Julia Croft, Cleveland, O.; Evelin Monroe, Worcester, Mass.; Alice Hanson, Ohio; Chaplain, Clara Martin, Stockholm, Neb.; Treas., Ada J. Allen, Newtonville, Mass.; Insp., Mande Amaden, Mashua, N. H.; I. and I. Officer, Addie Pratt, New York; Sec. Ella Adair, Illinois.

Wednesday evening there was a reception at drill hall in Masonic Temple, given by the Department of Illinois in hear of the National efficers. The reception Com-

by the Department of Illinois in befor of the National efficers. The reception Com-mittee consisted of M. Elizabeth Kimball, President; Lillian Phillips, Senior Vice President; Carrie A. Westcott, Junior Vice President; Elizabeth H. Beardsley, Chaplain; Ida J. Allen, Treasurer; Vinnie A. Willis, Secretary; Myrtle Kramer, President of Illinois Department; Alice L. Hansen, Julia Croft and Ellien M. Walker Hansen, Julia Croft and Ellen M. Walker

lembers of Council. The reception was largely attended by the Grand Army Veterans, to whom these Daughters are very dear, and by the Sons of Veterans and women of the patriotic

STRENGTH OF THE G.A.R.

The Report of the Adjutant-General. The report of Adjt.-Gen. Thomas J

Stewart was in part as follows: Stewart was in part as follows:

The total membership of the Grand
Army of the Republic in good standing
June 30, 1859, was 6,905 Posts, with a
membership of 287,981; on December 31,
1859, 7,072 Posts, with a membership of
287,368; on June 30, 1900, 6,778 Posts,
with a membership of 276,662. The gains
with a membership of 276,662. The gains with a membership of 276,662. The gains and losses for the 12 months ending June 50, 1900, are as follows:

Recapitulation-Gains by transfer..... 4,123 Gains by reinstatement... 11,937

Gains from delinquent reports 6,515-31,476

Loss by suspension..... 18,189 Loss by dishonorable dis-ports 10,956 .oss by surrender of 745- 42,795 Members remaining suspended June 30, 1900...... 29,474

Total borne on rolls...... 306,136 Reports received from Departments show 9,669 members were dropped from rolls, having been previously suspended. Unusual interest has been manifested our Order during the past year. Comrades have been more active than for some years heretofore. The losses from all causes reported during the last 12 months have been 11,319—less than in any year since 1893. The death rate has pereased from 2.78 in 1899 to 2.80 in 1900.

DOROTHEA DIX MEMORIAL. To Commemorate One of the Noblest Women of the war.

An association has been formed for the purpose of suitably commemorating Miss Dorothea L. Dix, who rendered such splendid service to the sick and wounded soldiers during the rebellion. She was born in Hampton, Me., in 1802, and when the rebellion broke out, though nearly 60 years of age, she entered Washington with he wounded soldiers from Baltimore as volunteer nurse. Her services were accepted by Secretary Cameron, who apmointed her Superintendent of the women ment, in its distracted state, Miss Dix provided her own means of operation by aying upon her country's altar not only

perself but her fortune. At her own ex-pense she hired two houses in Washingon, to be used as headquarters for nurses and convalescent soldiers as well as for enositories of supplies, for which she was constantly appealing to the people. Dur-ing the four long years of the war she took not a day's furlough, even remain-ing at the Capital 18 months afterward, that she might fulfill the promises made to her dying soldiers, in behalf of their mothers, wives and children; and when others had failed in the enterprise, she collected \$8,000 and superintended the onilding of a monument to the memory of he Nation's heroes sleeping at Fortress

Monroe.

The association now owns the tract of land on the banks of the Penobscot River land on the banks of the Penobscot River including the birthplace of Miss Dix. July 4, 1899, by the erection of a liberty pole, with fitting ceremony, the riverside farm, now a wild pasture land, was dedicated the Dorothea Dix Park.

By the payment of \$1 any person may become a life member of the National Dorothea Dix Association; by the payment of \$25, an honorary member. Societies

of \$25, an honorary member. Societies, clubs, schools and other organizations may become life members by the payment of \$2; honorary members, by the \$25. There are no annual dues. Membership fees or other contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. Jane

H. Spofford, Hampden Corner, or to the President, Mrs. Helen Coffin Beedy, 208 Essex St., Bangor, Me.

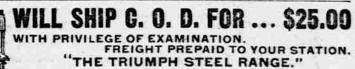
DUR GUARANTEE. OUR \$2.25 TWO-PIECE MEE PANTS SUITS

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OUR SPECIAL \$2.25 PRICE FOR OUR FREE CLOTH SAMPLE BOOK,



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CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

G. D. Brill, of New York State, an expert on fruits, and a graduate of Cornell pert on fruits, and a graduate of Cornell University, started from Washington several menths ago to penetrate the interior of northern China, and secure for the experimental stations of the Agricultural Department cuttings of the hardy peach trees which grow in some parts of Chiliprovince. These trees are known to fruit-growers throughout the civilized world, but are said by travelers and explorers to be the most hardy and prolific hearers. to be the most hardy and prolific bearers of the peach family. The fruit, they say, is large and of delicious flavor. Mr. Brili-set out from Taku some months ago. He has not been heard from since the Boxer disturbance broke out, and grave fears for his safety are entertained by the Department. The State and War Department offered him by ments have been information of him. nents have been requested to try to gain

He was born in New York, in 1824, and graduated from West Point in 1846, in the same class with Gens. Geo. B. Mc-Cleilan, C. E. Blunt, J. G. Foster, Jesse L. Reno, D. N. Couch, Stenewall Jackson, Truman Seymour, C. C. Gilbert, S. D. Sturgis, Geo. Stoneman, Jas. Oakes, D. H. Maury, A. Gibbs, Geo. H. Gordon, N. H. Davis, C. M. Wilkox, Geo. E. Pickett and S. B. Maxey. He received two brevets for gallantry in Mexico, and was a Major in the 5th U. S. Cav. in 1861. He was made a Brigadier-General 1861. He was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and commanded a brigade on the Peninsula, then commanded a di-vision in the Eighteenth Corps, and the Corps. He was brevetted a Major-Gen eral for long and meritorious service, and for the battle of Kinston, N. C. He was retired at his own request in 1879. Be-sides a first-class soldier and commander, Gen. Palmer was a highly-accomplished man. He spoke several languages flu-

ently and was very well read. Capt. Brownson, who will command the buttleship Alabama, is in Washington making arrangements to have the big ship put into commission. Being Chief Inspec-tor while the vessel was under construction, the Captain was able to predict to a nicety the degree of success she attained on her trial trip. He does not claim that she is the fastest or the most powerful battleship in the world, but he does assert that she is a magnificent ship and that she can make 17½ knots if driven.

Coeur de Lion Commandery, Knights Templar, of Boston, spent three days in Washington last week and called on the President.

A "fraud order" has been issued by the Post Office Department against the American Teachers' Agency, the American Civil Service College, L. D. Bass, manager, and R. M. Hines, Secretary and Treasurer of those concerns, and L. D. Bass and M. R. Hines personally, all of this city, directing the Postmenter here to return to the writ-Hines personally, all of this city, directing the Postmaster here to return to the writing them, please mention The National Tribune.

ers, stamped "fraudulent," all mail matter coming to these addresses, and forbidding the payment of any postal money orders drawn to the order of those parties or concerns.

A Russian Jewess, claiming to be Mrs.
Rosa Heiking, of Philadelphia, caused a commotion among the guards and visitors at the White House last week, and even disturbed the President by her ravings. She wanted to talk with President Mc-Kinley upon an urgent matter and see him at once, she said. She was being persecuted and being compelled to move from one place to another. She was finally taken to the House of Detention and then handed over to the care of the United Hebrew Charities.

Ex-President Harrison has accepted the appointment offered him by President Mc-Kinley as a member of the permanent Board of International Arbitration. The Gen. Innis N. Palmer, retired, died at the house of his son-in-law, Capt. R. H. Lemly, U. S. A., in this city, Sept. 10. He was born in New York, in 1824, and place on the board, has written a letter regulated from the West Boint in 1846, in declining the offer. declining the offer. His reasons are not given at the White House, but are said to be due to his desire not to re-enter pub-



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